



HAMILTON COUNTY
PUBLIC HEALTH

PREVENT. PROMOTE. PROTECT.

Plumbing

Regulation No. 1-97

**Rules & Regulations
for the maintenance, installation, and
inspection of plumbing within the**

**Hamilton County General Health District
250 William Howard Taft 2nd Floor
Cincinnati, Ohio 45219**

Page 16, Section VII; Revised 12/1/99
Page 14, Section V; Revised 12/10/01
Page 13, Section IV; Revised 4/2/02
Page 13, Section IV; Par (D) Revised 9/1/02
Page 7, Section I; Revised 10/8/07
Page 10, Section II; Par (B) Revised 10/8/07

SECTION I - DEFINITIONS

"**Accepted engineering practice**" means that which conforms to accepted principles, tests or standards of nationally recognized technical or scientific authorities.

"**Accessible**" means having access thereto even though removal of an access panel or door may first be necessary.

"**Acid waste**" is waste which requires an acid-resistant piping system to convey it and which must be diluted or neutralized before being discharged to the sanitary drainage system.

"**Airbreak**" is an indirect connection penetrating the flood level rim of the receiving receptacle.

"**Air gap**" in a water-supply system means the unobstructed vertical distance through free atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe or faucet supplying water to a tank, plumbing fixture, or other device and the flood level rim of the receptacle.

"**Anchors**" see supports

"**Antiscald**" is a valve or device which is capable of limiting outlet water temperature.

"**Antisiphon**" is a valve or device which eliminates the possibility of backflow resulting from siphonage.

"**Approved**" means approved by the code official or other authority having jurisdiction.

"**Area drain**" is a receptacle designed to collect surface or storm water from an open area.

"**Aspirator**" is a device designed to create a vacuum at a lateral opening as a result of the velocity of the flow of water through the device.

"**Authority having jurisdiction**" see "code official"

"**Backflow**" means the flow of water or other liquids, mixtures, or substances into the distributing pipes of a potable supply of water from any source other than its intended source.

"**Backflow connection**" backflow connection or condition is any arrangement whereby backflow can occur.

"**Backflow preventor**" is a device or means to prevent backflow into the potable water system.

"**Back-siphonage**" is the flowing back of used, contaminated, or polluted water from plumbing fixture or vessel into a water supply pipe due to a negative pressure in such pipes.

"**Backwater valve**" is a device designed to prevent flow reversal in a gravity drainage system.

"**Bathroom group**" is a water closet, lavatory, and bathtub (with or without a shower) or shower.

"**Battery of fixtures**" means any group of two or more similar adjacent fixtures which discharge into a common horizontal waste or soil branch.

"**Board of Health**" means the Board of Health for the Hamilton County General Health District, Ohio as provided by Section 3709.07 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Revised 10/8/07

"Branch" is any part of the piping system other than a main, riser, or stack.

"Branch, fixture" --see fixture branch.

"Branch, horizontal" --see horizontal branch.

"Branch interval" is a section of sanitary drainage stack at least eight feet long which serves one or more horizontal branches connected within the eight-foot section. The number of branch intervals is determined by beginning at the section of the stack which serves the topmost horizontal branch and counting downward.

"Branch vent" is a vent connecting one or more individual vents with a vent stack or stack vent.

"Brazed joint" is a joint made with alloys having a melting point higher than eight hundred degrees F.

"Building" is a structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy. For application of this code, each portion of a building which is completely separated from other portions by fire walls complying with the "Ohio Basic Building Code" shall be considered as a separate building.

"Building drain" means that part of the lowest piping of a building drainage system with or without vertical changes of direction which receives the discharge from soil, waste or other drainage pipes inside the walls of any building, and conveys such discharge to the building sewer beginning five feet outside the building wall.

"Building sewer" means that part of the horizontal piping of a drainage system which extends from the end of the building drain and which receives the discharge of the building drain and conveys it to public sewer, private sewer, individual sewage-disposal system, or other point of disposal.

"Building storm drain" is a building drain used for conveying rain water, surface water, ground water, subsurface water, nonchemically treated, condensate, and/or cooling water, or other similar discharge to a building storm sewer, extending to a point not less than five feet outside the building wall.

"Building storm sewer" is the extension from the building storm drain to the public storm sewer, combined sewer, or other point of disposal.

"Circuit vent" is a branch vent that serves two or more traps and extends from before the last fixture connection of a horizontal branch to the vent stack.

"Cleanout" means a water and gas-tight plugged access point used for unstopping, cleaning and inspection.

"Code official" is the chief of the division of factory and building inspection (workshops and factories) of the Ohio department of industrial relations, or the chief of the plumbing inspection unit of the Ohio department of health, or the designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of this code, approved by the board in accordance with rule 4101:2-1-45 of the Administrative Code, or the health commissioner or his authorized representative in health districts, whichever one had jurisdiction.

"Combination fixture" means a two-or three-compartment sink which is served by a single trap.

"Combined building sewer" means a combined building sewer receiving storm water and sewage.

"Combination waste and vent system" means a specially designed system of waste piping embodying the venting of one or more sinks or floor drains by means of a common waste and vent pipe adequately sized to provide free movement of air above the flow line of the drain.

"Common vent" is a vent connecting at the junction of two fixture drains and serving as a vent for both fixtures.

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"Conductor" --see leader.

"Continuous waste" is a drain from combination fixtures connected to a single trap.

"Corrosive wastes" are the products of occupancy of a building or structure which will, in the concentrations produced, have a deleterious effect upon the ordinary materials of construction of a plumbing system.

"Cross-connection" is any physical connection or arrangement between two otherwise separate piping systems, one of which contains potable water and the other water of unknown or questionable safety, whereby water may flow from one system to the other, the direction of flow depending on the pressure differential between the two systems. See backflow and back-siphonage.

"Dead end" means a sanitary drainage system branch line sewer which is terminated by means of a cap or plug at a developed distance of more two feet from the drainage pipe to which it connects.

"Developed length" the developed length of a pipe is its length along the center line of the pipe and fittings.

"Device" is an item designed to provide a specific function.

"Diameter" unless specifically stated, the term "diameter" is the nominal diameter as designated commercially.

"Downspout" see leader.

"Drain" means any pipe which carries waste water or waterborne waste in a building drainage system.

"Drainage fixture unit (DFU)" is a unit of flow (7 1/2 GPM) which is universally accepted as a means of determining the load producing effects of various plumbing fixtures on the sanitary drainage system under projected probability of simultaneous use.

"Drainage system" or **"Drainage piping"** means all the piping within the building or premises which conveys sewage, rain water, or other liquid wastes to the building sewer, building storm sewer or combined building sewer. **"Dual vent"** see common vent.

"Durham system" is a term used to describe soil or waste systems where all piping is of threaded pipe, tubing, or other such rigid construction, using recessed drainage fittings to correspond to the types of piping.

"DWV" is an acronym for "drain-waste-vent."

"Effective opening" means the minimum cross-sectional area at the point of water supply discharge, measured or expressed in terms of the diameter of a circle, or if the opening is not circular, the diameter of the circle of equivalent cross-sectional area. This is applicable to air gap.

"Expansion joint" is a joint designed to accommodate the expansion and/or contraction of the pipe in which it is installed.

"Final inspection" is an inspection where all plumbing is completed and the building is ready for occupancy.

"Fixture" see plumbing fixture.

"Fixture branch" means a supply branch or drainage lateral serving one or more fixtures.

"Fixture drain" means the drain from the trap of a fixture to the junction of that drain with any other drain pipe.

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"Fixture supply" means a water supply pipe connecting the fixture with the fixture branch

"Fixture unit flow rate" means the total discharge flow in gallons per minute of a single fixture divided by 7.5 which provides the flow of that particular plumbing fixture as a unit of flow. Fixtures are rated as multiples of this unit of flow.

"Flood level" see flooded.

"Flood level rim" means the lowest rim of fixture or receptacle from which water will overflow.

"Flooded" means the liquid therein rises to the flood level rim.

"Flood drain" is a receptacle, with a recessed strainer or grate and with or without a secondary strainer or grate, which is set in the floor construction and which is intended to collect general floor drainage.

"Floor sink" is a receptacle, with a recessed strainer or grate and sometimes with a partial or slotted flush floor strainer or grate, which is set in the floor construction and which is generally intended to receive discharge from indirect sanitary drainage pipes.

"Flush tank" is a container of water, with provisions for automatic filling provided in conjunction with tank type water closets and flush tank urinals for the purpose of flushing the contents of the fixture into the sanitary drainage system.

"Flush valve" is a device located at the bottom of the tank for the purpose of flushing water closets and similar fixtures.

"Flushometer valve" means a device which discharges a predetermined quantity of water to fixtures for flushing purposes and is actuated by direct water pressure.

"Force main" is that part of the building sewer which is pumped by the sewage ejector and connects to the public sewer system or private sewage treatment system.

"Frostproof closet" means a hopper that has no water in the bowl and has the trap and the control valve for its water supply installed below the frost line.

"Grade" is the slope or fall of a line of pipe in reference to a horizontal plane. In drainage it is usually expressed as the fall in a fraction of an inch per foot length of pipe. See pitch.

"Grease interceptor" see interceptor.

"Grease trap" see interceptor.

"Hangers" see supports.

"Hamilton County General Health District" is that agency and its employees authorized by Ohio Revised Code Chapters 3707 and 3709.

"Health Commissioner" is the legally designated Health Commissioner of the Hamilton County General Health District or his authorized representatives.

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"Horizontal branch" means a drain pipe extending ;laterally from a soil or waste stack or building drain, with or

without vertical sections or branches, which receives the discharge from one or more fixture drains and conducts it to the soil or waste stack or to the building drain.

"Horizontal pipe" is any pipe or fitting which is installed in a horizontal position or which makes an angle of less than forty five degrees with the horizontal.

"Hub drain" is a drain whose inlet terminates at least two inches above the finished floor.

"Indirect waste" means the discharge from any indirect connected fixture which does not contain fecal matter.

"Indirect waste pipe" means a drain pipe that does not connect directly to the drainage system.

"Individual vent" Means a pipe installed to vent a fixture trap and which connects with the vent system above the fixture served or terminates in the open air.

"Industrial waste" means liquid waste resulting from the process employed in industrial establishments and that are free of fecal matter.

"Interceptor" is a device designed and installed so as to separate and retain deleterious, hazardous, or undesirable matter from normal waste and permit normal sewage or liquid waste to discharge into the disposal terminal by gravity.

"Invert" is the low point of the inside diameter of a horizontal pipe.

"Kitchen waste" means the liquid discharged from fixtures, appliances or devices bearing grease from food service operations in restaurants, cafeterias, hotels schools, churches, hospitals, institutional or commercial buildings serving food in quantity.

"Leader" or **"downspout"** is the water conductor from the roof to the building storm drain, combined building sewer, or other means of disposal.

"Liquid waste" means the discharge from any fixture, appliance or appurtenance, in connection with the plumbing system which does not contain fecal matter.

"Load factor" means the percentage of the total connected fixture unit flow rate which is likely to occur at any point in the drainage system. It varies with the type of occupancy, the total flow unit above this point being considered, and with the probability factor of simultaneous use.

"Local ventilating pipe" Is pipe on the fixture side of the trap through which vapor or foul air is remove from a room or fixture.

"Loop vent" is the same as a circuit vent except that it loops back and connects with a stack vent instead of a vent stack.

"Lower rough inspection" is that part of the plumbing drainage system which is normally under the slab or shall be covered, with no further access after inspection.

"Main" of any system of continuous piping is the principal artery of the system, to which branches may be connected.

"Main vent" is the principal artery of the venting system, to which vent branches may be connected.

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"Nonpotable water" is water that is not bacteriologically or chemically safe for drinking or culinary purposes.

"Offset" in a line of piping, means a combination of elbows or bends, which bring one section of pipe out of line but into a line parallel with the other section.

"Owner" is any person who, alone or jointly or severally with others:

- a) shall have legal title to any real property, with or without accompanying actual possession thereof; or
- b) Shall have charge, care or control of any real property, as owner, authorized agent, representative of the owner, executor, executrix, administrator, administratrix, trustee, or guardian of the estate of the owner.

"Person" includes the state, political subdivision, individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association.

"Pitch" see grade.

"Plumbing" includes the practice, materials, and fixtures used in the installation, maintenance, extension, and alteration of all piping, fixtures, appliances, and appurtenances in connection with any of the following: drainage system, the venting system and the water supply systems within or adjacent to any building, structure, or conveyance: also the practice and materials used in the installation, maintenance, extension, or alteration of the storm water, liquid waste, or drainage and water supply systems of any premises. "Plumbing" does not include the installation, alteration, repair or maintenance of fire suppression systems and their related appurtenances, or standpipes when connected to fire suppression systems, or ground or overhead water supply beginning at the point where the water is used or intended for use exclusively for fire protection purposes.

"Plumbing fixtures" are installed receptacles, devices, or appliances which are supplied with water or which receive or discharge liquids or liquid borne wastes, with or without discharge into the drainage system with which they may be directly or indirectly connected.

"Plumbing Inspector" means any employee of a department of health assigned to the enforcement of section 3703.01 to 3703.09 of the Revised Code, and employees enforcing ordinances, resolutions, or regulations regulating plumbing or prescribing the character thereof in municipal corporation and other political subdivisions.

"Plumbing system" include the water supply system: plumbing fixtures and traps: soil , waste, and vent pipes: building drains including respective connection, devices, and appurtenances.

"Potable water" means water that is satisfactory for drinking, and domestic purposes, and meets the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction.

"Pressure relief valve" is a pressure actuated valve, held closed by a spring or other means, designed to automatically relieve pressure at a set point.

"Private sewer" mean a sewer privately owned and not directly controlled by public authority.

"Private water supply" is a privately owned water supply which is directly controlled by a public authority.

"Property lines" are the borders of a piece of real estate to which a person has legal title.

"Public sewer" means a common sewer directly controlled by public authority.

"Relief vent" is a vent the primary function of which is to provide circulation of air between drainage and vent systems.

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"Residence" means a factual place of abode which simply requires bodily presence as an inhabitant in a given place.

"Revent pipe" sometimes called an individual vent, is that part of a vent pipe line which connects directly with an individual waste or group of wastes, underneath or back of the fixture, and extends either to the main or branch vent pipe.

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"Riser" means a water supply pipe which extends vertically one full story or more to convey water to branches or fixtures.

"Roof drain" is a receptacle to collect storm drainage from the roof surface.

"Roughing-in" is the installation of all parts of the plumbing system which can be completed prior to the installation of fixtures. This includes drainage, water supply, and vent piping, and the necessary fixture supports.

"Safe" means free from harm or risk and/or secure from threat of danger, harm or loss.

"Safe waste" is an indirect connection extending over and discharging to a trapped and vented service sink or floor drain with a minimum of a two inch air gap above the flood level rim of the receiving receptacle.

"Sand interceptor" see interceptor.

"Sanitary sewer" is a pipe which carries sewage and excludes storm, surface, and ground water.

"Separator" see interceptor.

"Sewage" means any liquid waste containing animal or vegetable matter in suspension or solution, and may include liquids containing chemicals in solution.

"Sewage ejector or pump" is a device designed to lift sanitary drainage, which cannot otherwise flow by gravity into the building drain or building sewer.

"Sewer connection" is the transition from the building drain to the building sewer.

"Side vent" is a vent connecting to the drain pipe through a fitting at angle not greater than forty five degrees to the verticle.

"Slope" see grade.

"Soil pipe" means any pipe which conveys the discharge of water closets, urinals, or fixtures having similar function, with or without the discharge from other fixtures, to the building drain or building sewer.

"Soil vent" see stack vent.

"Specialty Contractor" a contractor restricted to installing only outside water service mains and outside sanitary sewer piping.

"Stack" is the vertical main of a system of soil, waste, or vent piping.

"Stack group" is a term applied to the location of fixtures in relation to the stack so that, by means of proper fittings, vents may be reduced to a minimum.

"Stack vent" sometimes call a waste vent or soil vent, is the extension of soil or waste stack above the highest horizontal drainage connection to the stack.

Revised 10/8/07

"Stack venting" is a method of venting fixtures through the soil or waste stack.

"Storm drain" see building storm drain.

"Subsoil drain" is a drain which receives only subsurface or seepage water and conveys it to a place of disposal.

"Sump" is a tank or pit which receives sewage or liquid waste, located below normal grade of the gravity system and which must be emptied by mechanical means.

"Sump open" is a pit with open top grate that receives the clear waste discharge from subsoil and other drains which must be emptied by mechanical means.

"Supports" including hangers and anchors, are devices for supporting and securing pipe and fixtures to walls, ceilings, floors, or structural members.

"Temperature and pressure (T & P) relief valves" is a valve designed to function as both a temperature relief valve and pressure relief valve.

"Temperature relief valve" is a temperature actuated valve designed to automatically discharge at a set temperature.

"Trap" means a fitting or device so designed and constructed as to provide, when properly vented, a liquid seal which will prevent the back passage of air without materially affecting the flow of sewage or waste through it.

"Trap primer" is a device used to automatically supply water to a trap in order to maintain the trap seal.

"Trap seal" means the maximum vertical depth of liquid that a trap will retain, measured between the crown weir and the top of the dip of the trap.

"Upper rough inspection" is an inspection of all plumbing usually above the slab and will be concealed behind walls, ceilings and floors.

"Vent pipe" see vent system.

"Vent stack" is a vertical vent pipe installed primarily for the purpose of providing circulation of air to and from any part of the drainage system.

"Vent system" means pipe installed to provide a flow of air to or from a drainage system or to provide a circulation of air within such system to protect trap seals from siphonage and back pressure.

"Vertical pipe" means any pipe or fitting which is installed in a vertical position or which makes an angle of not more than forty five degrees with the vertical.

"Waste" se liquid waste and industrial waste.

"Water branch" see water main.

"Water course" is a natural or made channel through which water flows; such as a stream, river, or brook, and as defined by the Hamilton County soil survey as being perennial.

"Water distribution pipe" in a building or premise, is a pipe which conveys water from the water service pipe to the plumbing fixtures and other water outlets.

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"Water hammer arrestor" is a device designed to absorb the pressure surge that occurs when flow is suddenly stopped in a water supply system.

"Water main" means a water supply pipe for public or community use.

"Water outlet" as used in connection with the water distribution system, is the discharge opening for the water to the fixture: to atmospheric pressure, except into an open tank which is part of the water supply system; to a boiler or heating system; to any water operated device or equipment requiring water to operate, but not a part of the plumbing system.

"Water riser pipe" see riser.

"Water service pipe" means the pipe from the water main or other source of water supply to the building served.

"Water supply system" of a building or premises, includes the water service pipe, the water distribution pipes, and the necessary connecting pipes, fittings, control valves, and all appurtenances in or adjacent to the building or premises, except the water service pipe shall not be included in municipalities and other political subdivisions where the public water supply system, including the water service lines, is controlled and supervised by water departments or similar public authority.

"Wet vent" is a vent which receives the discharge of waste from fixtures other water closets.

"Yoke vent" means a pipe connecting upwards from a soil or waste stack to a vent stack for the purpose of preventing pressure changes in the stacks.

Revised 10/8/07

**SECTION II
REGISTRATION & BOND**

- (A) All plumbing within the Hamilton County General Health District in or for public buildings or places as used in Section 3781.06 of the Ohio Revised Code or similar buildings or places and plumbing in or for 1, 2, and 3 family residence shall be installed in accordance with Section 4101:2-56 thru 4101:2-69 of the Ohio Administrative Code and the following Rules, Regulations, Revisions and Additions.
- (B) Each person, Firm or Corporation installing plumbing within the Hamilton County General Health District shall file a Bond with surety to be approved by the Board of Health, Hamilton County General Health District in the sum of ten thousand (10,000) dollars, and shall be conditioned that the installer or owner and that said installer or owner making such installations will conform to all rules and regulations and orders of the said Hamilton County Board of Health.

All contractors obtaining a residential plumbing permit must show proof of their Ohio Plumbing Contractors License issued by the Ohio Construction Industry Licensing Board except those obtaining a "Homeowners" permit and contractors registered as a "Specialty Contractor".

- 1.) A Homeowner of a single family residence, may install plumbing in his or her single family residence, without meeting the requirements of registration and bond, provided the Homeowner Form is completed.
 - 2.) Any person, Firm or Corporation, working for, with or under the direction of this Homeowner must be registered and bonded, as well as meet any additional requirements of the local water purveyor and or other jurisdiction where required.
- (C) An adequate staff of Plumbing Inspectors, certified by the State of Ohio, with qualifications in plumbing, plumbing inspection and public health shall be provided by the Hamilton County General Health District to carry out the provisions of this regulation and shall be under direct supervision of the Director of Plumbing.

Par (B) Revised 10/8/07

SECTION III
PERMITS - APPLICATIONS

(A) Each person, Firm or Corporation, engaged in the installation of plumbing, shall apply for and receive a permit from the Hamilton County Board of Health to install or cause to install plumbing in all buildings and adjacent thereto, within the Hamilton County General Health District prior to starting of any plumbing installation except for the following exceptions:

- 1) The cleaning out of drainage lines where it is not necessary to fracture piping to gain access.
- 2) The replacement of washers, faucets and valves, repairs to existing fixtures and parts thereof, and the repairing of leaks in waste, vent, rain leader or water supply line, which do not require changes in the piping to or from the plumbing fixture.
- 3) Mechanical piping for manufacturing purposes. Such mechanical piping shall include but is not limited to the extension of water supply line: from an existing opening left in supply line to equipment used in process and manufacturing: condensers for cooling equipment (except drinking water): cooling water for air compressors and turbines: make up water for steam and hot water heating equipment and hydraulic testing equipment. **All the above piping shall be protected against backflow.**
- 4) Any attachments, valves, water meters, meter settings, backflow devices beyond the end point that is within the authority of the local water purveyor including the containment backflow preventor assembly.

(B) Plumbing Permits are required for the following installations and or replacements.

- 1) Plumbing fixtures, inside conductors or leaders, water heaters, floor drains, sumps, neutralization tanks, garbage disposals, dishwashers and other water supplied devices or system of drainage not explained in Section 2(A).
 - a) Clear water sumps receiving the discharge from footing tile or perimeter tile be discharged to an evident water course located on individual lots or to roadway ditches or storm sewers where possible. Under no circumstance may the footing tile or perimeter water be discharged to a paved or unpaved street, road, alley, parking lot, building sewer or sanitary main line. Where the above mentioned locations are not available, owners shall dissipate water from sump pumps on their own property. A minimum of fifteen (15) feet from any property line shall be achieved.
- 2) Plumbing permits are also required to replace any of the fore named or to replace or relocate any soil waste, vent or leader line.
- 3) A permit is required from the Hamilton County General Health District and the Metropolitan Sewer District(MSD) to connect an existing building to a Sanitary Sewer System and abandon a Septic Tank. A permit is also required by the Hamilton County General Health District and the Cincinnati Water Works to connect to a Public Water Supply and abandon a Well or Cistern. House Trailer Park installation or revision, and Sanitary Sewer work within private property lines also require permits when not subject to MSD Regulations.
- 4) Permit is required for any connection or modification to the Potable Water Distribution system, beyond the end point that is within the authority of the local water purveyor including the containment backflow preventer assembly
- 5) All connection to the potable water distribution system, in accordance with the Ohio Plumbing Code and as required by the local water purveyor and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) shall be protected by an approved backflow device when servicing a non potable source.
 - a) As per OEPA recommendations, lawn irrigation or lawn sprinkler systems, shall be

protected by a pressure type vacuum breaker or a reduced pressure principle backflow device.

- (C) The applicant for a Plumbing Permit shall complete forms supplied by the Hamilton County General Health District indicating by design the proposed installation or alteration and furnish such information as indicated on the application along with a isometric shop drawing on the inside of the application, application of building permit, or sewer permits, or their application numbers, and any other pertinent information requested.

No application shall be filed until a building and sewer or sewage disposal permit has been issued and said sewer or sewage disposal system has been approved, unless approved by the Board of Health. The plumbing permit fee shall accompany all plumbing applications.

- (D) A permit shall be issued when plans and specifications and shop drawings showing the proposed work in necessary detail has been submitted to the Board of Health of the Hamilton County General Health District and (a Plumbing Inspector) has determined from examination of such plans and specifications and shop drawings that they give assurance that the work will conform to the provisions of the code.

- 1) A permit is valid for the period of one (1) year with restrictions.
- 2) If the work has not begun under the approved plans within ninety (90) days of the date of the approval and the issuance of a permit, such approval and permit shall be deemed to have expired by limitations.
- 3) Such work shall be done promptly and without delay and permit therefore shall expire by limitation when work is stopped for a period of ninety (90) days.
 - a) A permit may be extended by the Health Commissioner or designee for special circumstances. The FEE for extension of a permit shall be thirty (30) dollars.
- 4) The transfer of an owners permit from a registered and bonded contractor to a new registered and bonded contractor shall conform to the following procedures:
 - a) A letter from the owner of the permit releasing the former plumbing contractor of all responsibility and requesting transfer to new Plumbing Contractor.
 - b) The fee for this transaction shall be fifty percent (50%) of the original permit or \$100.00 which ever is the lesser for administrative purposes.
- 5) The new applicant which accepts transfer of existing permit assumes responsibility of all plumbing performed prior to and after transfer of permit.

- (E) If a permit is denied, the applicant may submit revised plans and specifications and shop drawings without payment of additional fees. If in the course of the work, it is found necessary to make any changes from the approved plans and specifications, the change shall be submitted and a supplementary permit, subject to the same conditions applicable to the original application for permit, shall be issued to cover the changes.

**SECTION IV
FEES - PLUMBING, SEWER WORK, WATER SERVICE:**

- (A) A minimum fee of fifty (50) dollars shall pertain to all and only new installations, consisting of one (1) or

- (2) two fixtures.
- (B) The minimum plumbing fee for new installations shall be thirty (30) dollars to install on (1) fixture, leader, device etc, as required in Section 2(B).
- 1) For the purpose of this section dishwashers and garbage disposals shall be classified as fixtures.
- (C) For each additional fixture over one (1) an additional fee of fifteen (15) dollars each including water heaters, floor drains, area drains and hub drains.
- (D) The fee for sewer connections, field trips, water branches or any one trip inspection, not specified under fixtures, shall be fifty (50) dollars, for each item inspected. Sewer connections consist of properly abandoning household sewage disposal systems for the purpose of connecting to public sanitary sewers as well as the inspection of commercial sanitary sewer connections and deleting the septic tank abandonment fee of thirty (30) dollars in the Water Quality Division.
- (E) The fee for replacement fixtures shall be forty (40) dollars for one (1) fixture.
- (F) The fee for additional replacement fixtures shall be fifteen (15) dollars.
- (G) The fee for reinspection shall be twenty five (25) dollars.
- (H) The fee for a Plumbing Inspector to remain on site for an extended period of time, to offer inspections as needed shall be thirty (30) dollars per hour.
- (I) The fee for scheduled after hours inspection (4:00 pm to 8:00 am) shall be a minimum of 2 hours charged (\$60.00), emergencies, a minimum of 4 hours (\$120.00).
- (J) Any fee not specially listed shall be set by the Hamilton County Board of Health, based on existing rates and expenses involved.
- (K) Fees include five (5) inspections with each approved permit. of \$250.00 or less.
- (L) The fee for all permits shall be double the original permit fee or one thousand (\$1000.00) dollars when work requiring a permit is started prior to obtaining a permit. The payment of double fees or one thousand (\$1000.00) dollars does not relieve responsibility from full compliance of requirements.
- (M) All fees collected shall be deposited in the general fund of the Board of Health, of the Hamilton County General Health District.

Revised 4/2/02

Par (D) Revised 9/1/02

SECTION V INSPECTIONS:

- (A) All Inspections shall be performed in accordance with Section 4101:2-56 thru 4101:2-69 of the Ohio Administrative Code, and the rules and regulations of the Hamilton County General Health District.

- (B) Five (5) inspections shall be given for each permit issued, lower rough, upper rough, final, sewer connection where a sanitary sewer system is available and water branch inspections beyond the end point that is within the authority of the local water purveyor including the containment backflow preventor.
 - 1) Water service lines for fire protection shall be the jurisdiction of the Building Department or other governing authority, beyond the end point that is within authority of the local water purveyor including the containment backflow preventor assembly and as described by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency such as jurisdiction over low pressure cut off switches.
- (C) All correction to the plumbing installation shall be done within five (5) working days of original inspection, unless other arrangements are made with the plumbing inspector.

Revised 12/10/01

**SECTION VI
APPROVAL OF PLANS:**

No owner or agent shall enter into a contract for plumbing until he has submitted the plans, specifications and pertinent data prepared for construction to the Hamilton County General Health District for formal approval as set

forth in Section 3791:04 of the Ohio Revised Code.

SECTION VII

SEWER AND/OR WATER SUPPLY CONSTRUCTION WITH IN PROPERTY LINES:

- (A) Building sewers shall be installed at proper elevations to accept all gravity flow of the house building drain without the use of pumps or lift stations where the public or private sewer system is of proper evaluation.

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Storm and/or ground water, including footer and foundation drains shall be excluded from sanitary sewer systems. Such sanitary sewers shall be installed according to the current rules and regulations of the Metropolitan Sewer Authority, Good Engineering Practices and are tested and inspected. The owner or his duly authorized agent shall apply for a permit prior to starting of work from the Metropolitan Sewer District when within their jurisdiction, for work performed outside the Building walls and the Hamilton County General Health District for work performed inside the building walls. The fee for such inspection shall be in accordance with the fixture fee schedule, when issued by the Hamilton County General Health District.

NOTE: THE LOWER ELEVATION OF THE BUILDING SHOULD BE THREE FEET HIGHER THAN THE INVERT OF THE MAIN LINE SEWER.

- 1) Force main sewers from ejectors or pumps constructed on private property shall be the jurisdiction of the Hamilton County General Health District and shall require a permit and inspection.
- (B) All sewer and/or water line work, under the jurisdiction of the Hamilton County General Health District shall be inspected, tested, and approved prior to back filling. Pipe fill shall be installed as per manufacturers specifications or inspectors request. The water service extension from the meter or water services to or from a building shall be installed at a minimum depth of forty two (42) inches of earth cover. Water service lines shall not be less than three fourths (3/4) inch pipe size. Material shall be noncorrosive and shall be of approved type.
- 1) Force main sewers shall be sized in accordance with Chapter 4101:2-58-22 of the Ohio Administrative Code and good engineering practices. Force main shall have a minimum depth of thirty six (36) inches below the finish grade to prevent freezing.
- (C) Sewer and water lines passing under creeks, streams and similar water courses shall be sleeved up to ten (10) feet passed either bank. Sleeves shall be installed without sharp angles or bends, shall be sealed on both ends and concrete placed on top of bedding. Good Engineering Practices may apply. In some cases the concrete encasement or ductile iron pipe material may be necessary for sewers.
- (D) Permit fees shall be fifty (50) dollars per line inspected under 250 feet
- 1) A \$1.00 charge shall be assessed for every 10 feet of line inspected over 250 feet.

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SECTION VIII

PENALTIES:

- (A) Any person, firm, corporation, plumber or installer who violates any provision of this regulation shall be in violation of Section 3709.21 and subject to the penalties provided by Section 3709.99 of the Ohio Revised

Code.

- (B) Fined not more than one hundred (100) dollars or imprisoned not more than 90 days, or both. No person shall be imprisoned for the first offense.

SECTION IX EFFECT OF PARTIAL INVALIDITY

- (A) Should any part of this regulation be declared unconstitutional for any reason, the remainder of this regulation shall not be affected thereby.

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Plumbing Regulation No. 1-97
Rules & Regulations
for the maintenance, installation, and

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